

# Ten Years of Montana GDL

2016

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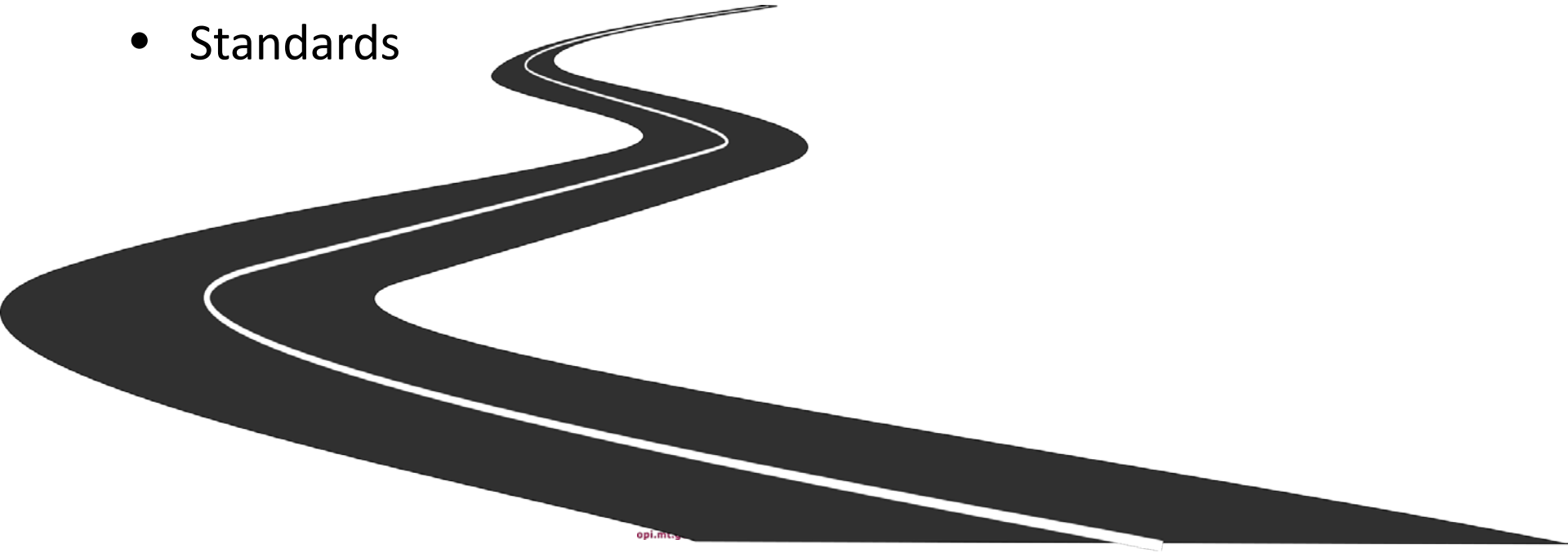


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# Tens Years of Montana GDL: Keeping Teens Safe on the Road

- State of Montana Young Drivers
- Engaging parents in driver education and GDL
- Managing Driver Risks – Inexperience, Speed, Passengers, cell phones, impaired driving
- Adapted Illustrated Montana Driver Manual
- Standards





# Teaching New Drivers

## Driver Education, GDL, and Parent Involvement



1967

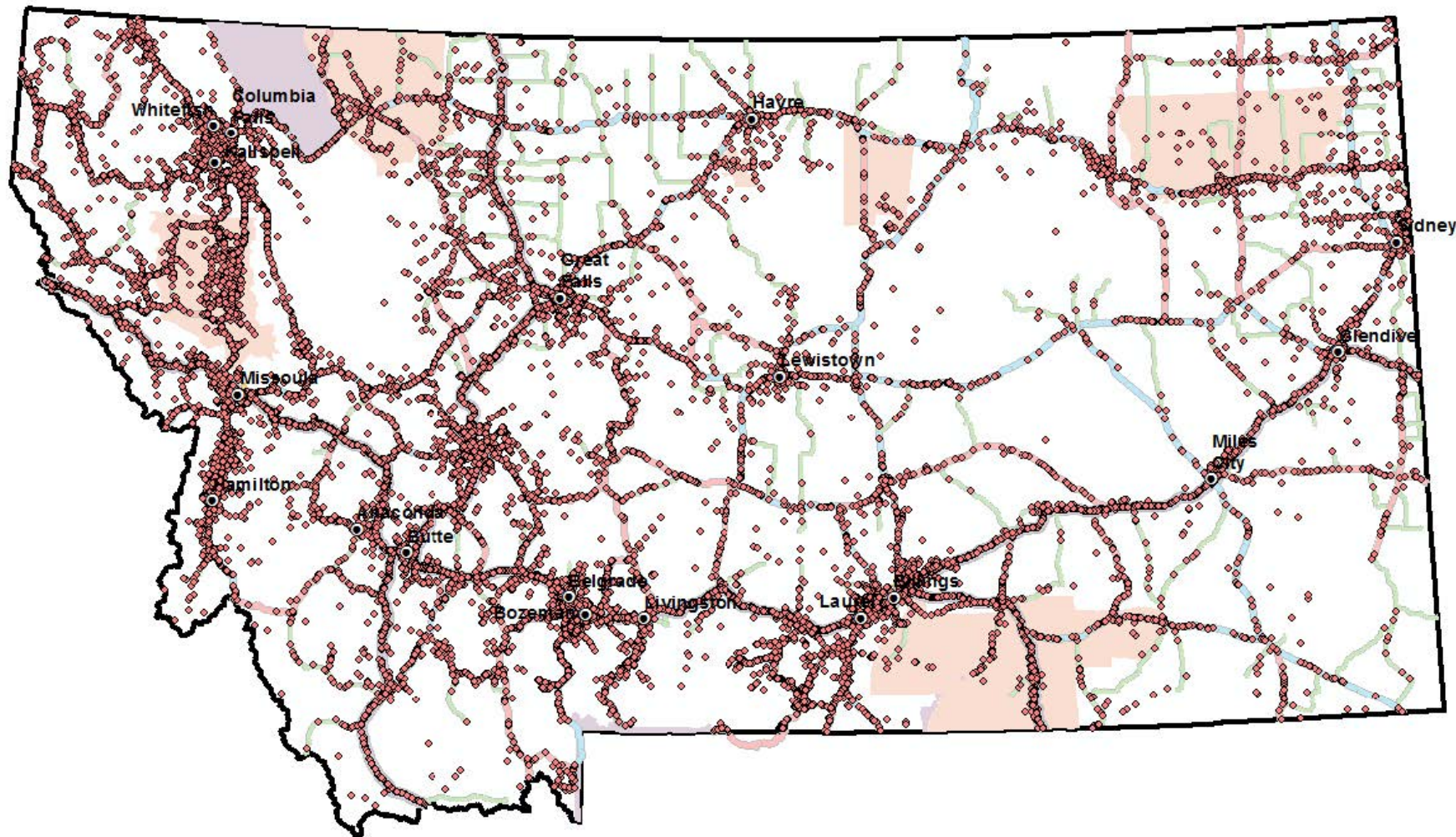


Tesla 2015



NASA 2015

# Montana Road Departure Crashes Fatal and Severe Injuries (2005-2014)



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MIKE TOOLEY, DIRECTOR

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TRAVELER INFO

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

DOING BUSINESS

PUBLICATIONS

**VISION  
ZERO**

zero deaths  
zero serious injuries

[About this Program](#)



**One life lost is one too many.**

*"The Department of Transportation and our partners are united in our mission to save lives on Montana roads."*

—Mike Tooley, MDT Director



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## Montana Teen Driver Safety

**What are the risks facing young teen drivers?**

- Inexperience
- Speed
- Distractions
- Fatigue
- Alcohol is involved in about 16% of fatal crashes involving 16- and 17-year-old drivers

These factors cause crashes, but what ***kills***?

**Not wearing a seat belt**



# GRADUATED DRIVER LICENSING

Montana Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) is a 3-step program to reduce risk and help teen drivers gain driving experience. All new drivers under age 18 must follow these conditions to get a driver license in Montana.

## THE GDL STEPS

### 1. LEARNER LICENSE

- Pass the written test.
- Drive with adult supervision: 50 hours (10 hours at night) for at least 6 months.
- NO alcohol, drugs or traffic tickets.
- MUST WEAR SEAT BELT.



### 2. GDL RESTRICTED LICENSE

- Limits passengers and night driving.
- NO alcohol, drugs or traffic tickets.
- MUST WEAR SEAT BELT.



### 3. FULL DRIVER LICENSE

- After one year on the GDL Restricted License with NO alcohol, drugs or traffic violations.



## GDL: Graduated Driver Licensing in Montana



### 1 - LEARNER'S LICENSE

**WHEN:** Starts with the Traffic Education Learner's License (TELL) obtained in a state-approved driver education program as early as age 14½ or with a Learner's License without driver education as early as age 16. A licensed parent/guardian must supervise teens driving with a TELL. A teen driver with a learner's license from the driver exam station may drive with other licensed adults who are authorized by a parent/guardian.

**HOW LONG:** One year – minimum of six months. **Supervised driving** is for a minimum of **six months and 50 hours - 10 hours must be at night.** Practice in varied weather, traffic, and road conditions.

**CONDITIONS:** **Seat belts required:** each occupant must wear a seat belt. The driver must remain free from traffic violations and alcohol/drug offenses.

### 2 - RESTRICTED LICENSE

**WHEN:** Teens may apply to drive independently after successful completion of Step 1, with parent/guardian certification of 50 hours of supervised driving practice, and no traffic violations and alcohol/drug offenses.

**HOW LONG:** One year or when driver reaches age 18.

**CONDITIONS:** **Seat belts required:** each occupant must wear a seat belt.

**Curfew:** Darkness increases crash risk, so night driving is restricted. Not allowed to drive between 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m., unless travel is for school, church, work, or farm-related activities.

**Limit passengers:** For the **first six months** may have only **one passenger**, for the **second six months** may have up to **three passengers**. More allowed if they are family members or supervised by a licensed adult driver.

**Penalties for violating the GDL law:** **First Offense** – not less than 20 hours or more than 60 hours of community service. **Second Offense** – suspension of restricted driver's license for six months.

### 3 - FULL PRIVILEGE DRIVER'S LICENSE

**WHEN:** Upon successful completion of Steps 1 and 2 or when driver reaches age 18, whichever comes first.

Montana's **GRADUATED DRIVER LICENSING (GDL)** law (MCA 61.5.132-135) is a three-step program that reduces the risk while new drivers under age 18 develop and improve their driving skills. Teens still get to drive—with supervision—and gradually gain experience to begin driving on their own, but with **restrictions** on night driving and passengers. Young drivers face the highest crash risk in darkness and each teen passenger doubles the crash risk. Safety research is clear that newly licensed drivers should start driving with no young passengers.

Learning to drive is a complex, ongoing process that requires **responsibility** and thousands of miles of **practice** to develop competence, skill, and judgment. Just like with sports and music, good habits and abilities grow through experience and good coaching. After teens have their full privilege license, parents should **continue** to drive with their teen, monitor, model, and enforce the rules, and encourage safe driving habits.

# GDL Step One: 50 hours • 10 at night

The Starting Line is knowing  
the Rules of the Road ...  
then it's time to practice



*Driving experience develops competence*



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# GDL First-Year Restricted Driver's License



**Seatbelts required –**  
for everyone – all the time

**Unrelated passengers –**  
First 6 months – only 1  
Second 6 months – up to 3  
*No passengers are best.*

**Night driving curfew –**  
11:00 PM – 5:00 AM  
*The real risk is darkness.*



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Highest lifetime crash risk is in the first year of independent driving.

**Lowest risk is when driving with your parent or guardian.**

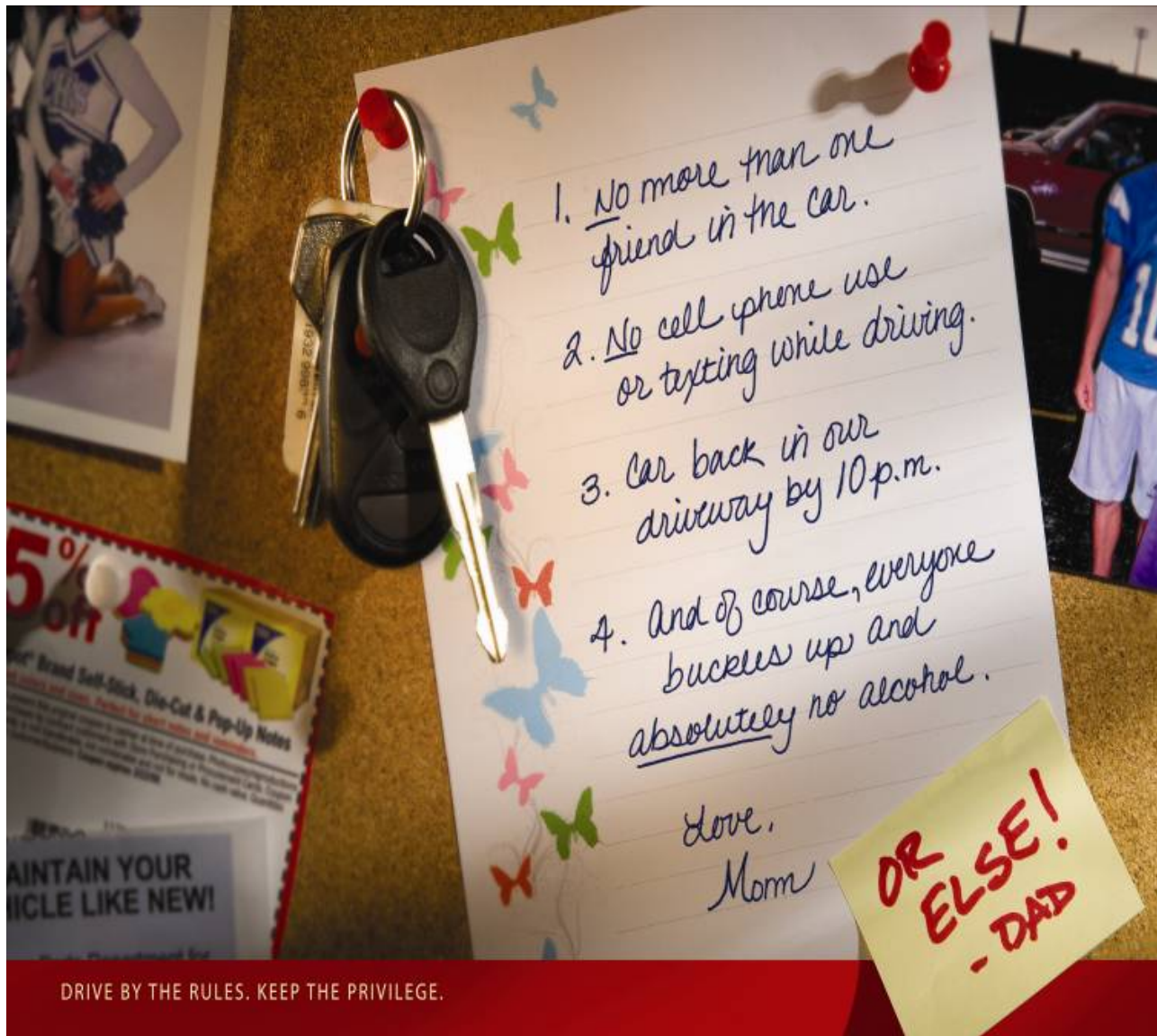


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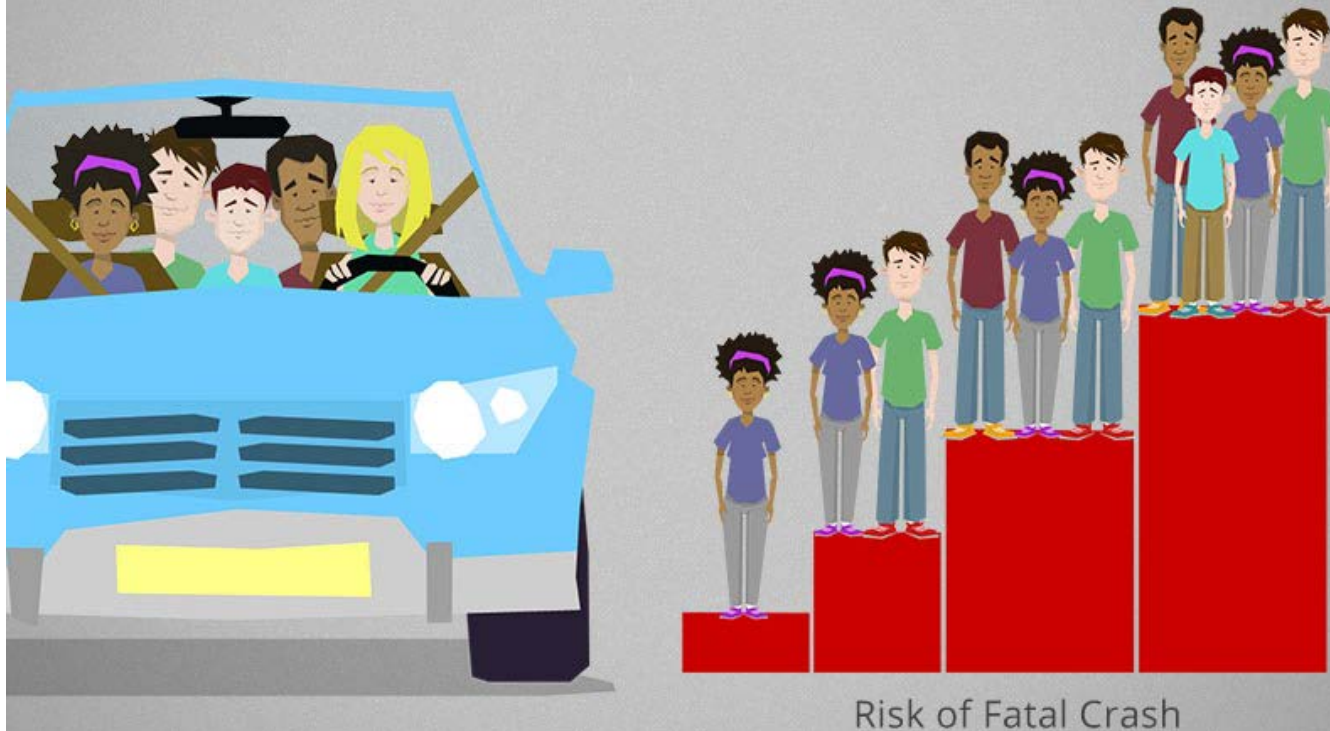


# GDL First-Year Restricted License



DRIVE BY THE RULES. KEEP THE PRIVILEGE.

# The more the merrier? **The more the scarier.**



**The risk of a fatal crash** goes up in direct relation to the **number of teens** in the car.

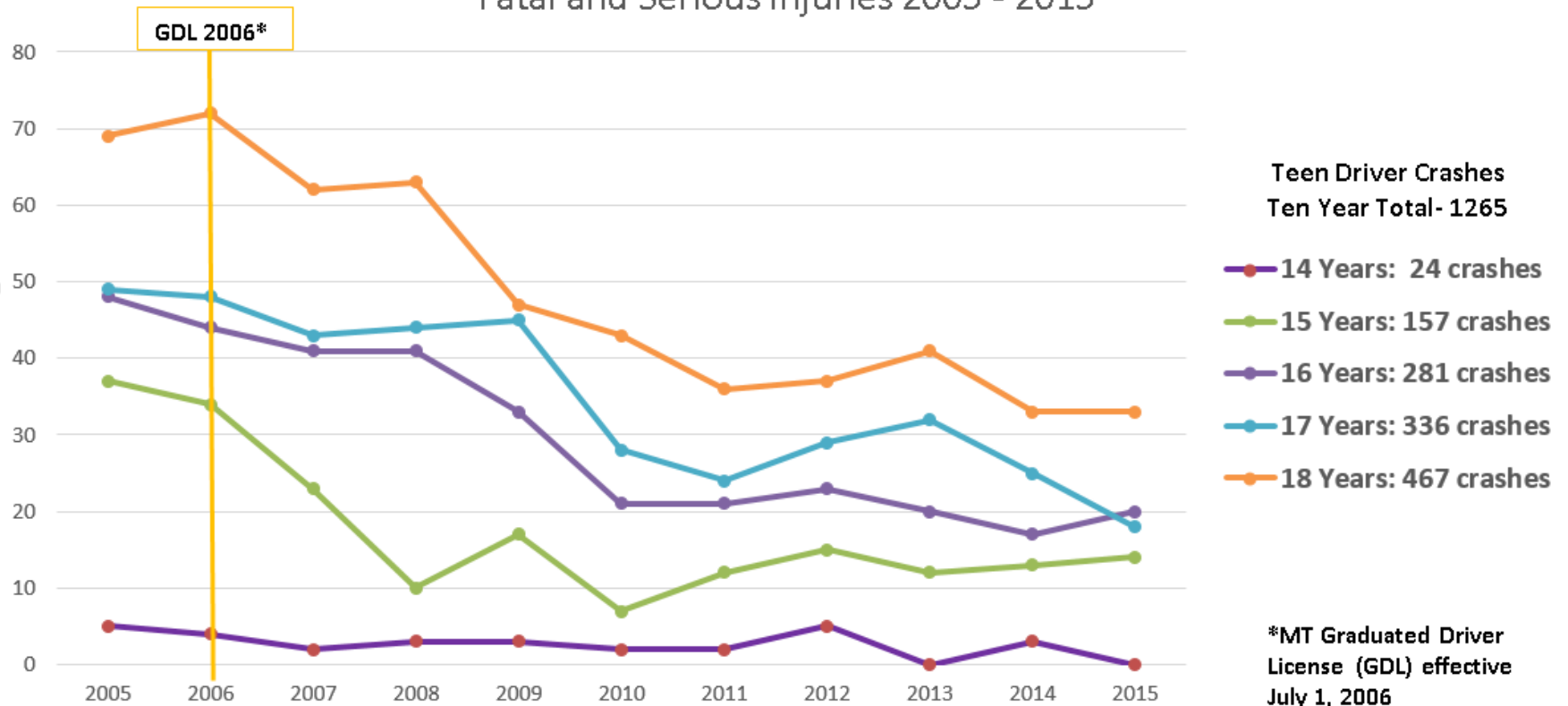




# Montana Teen Crashes

## Driver age 14 to 18

### Fatal and Serious Injuries 2005 - 2015

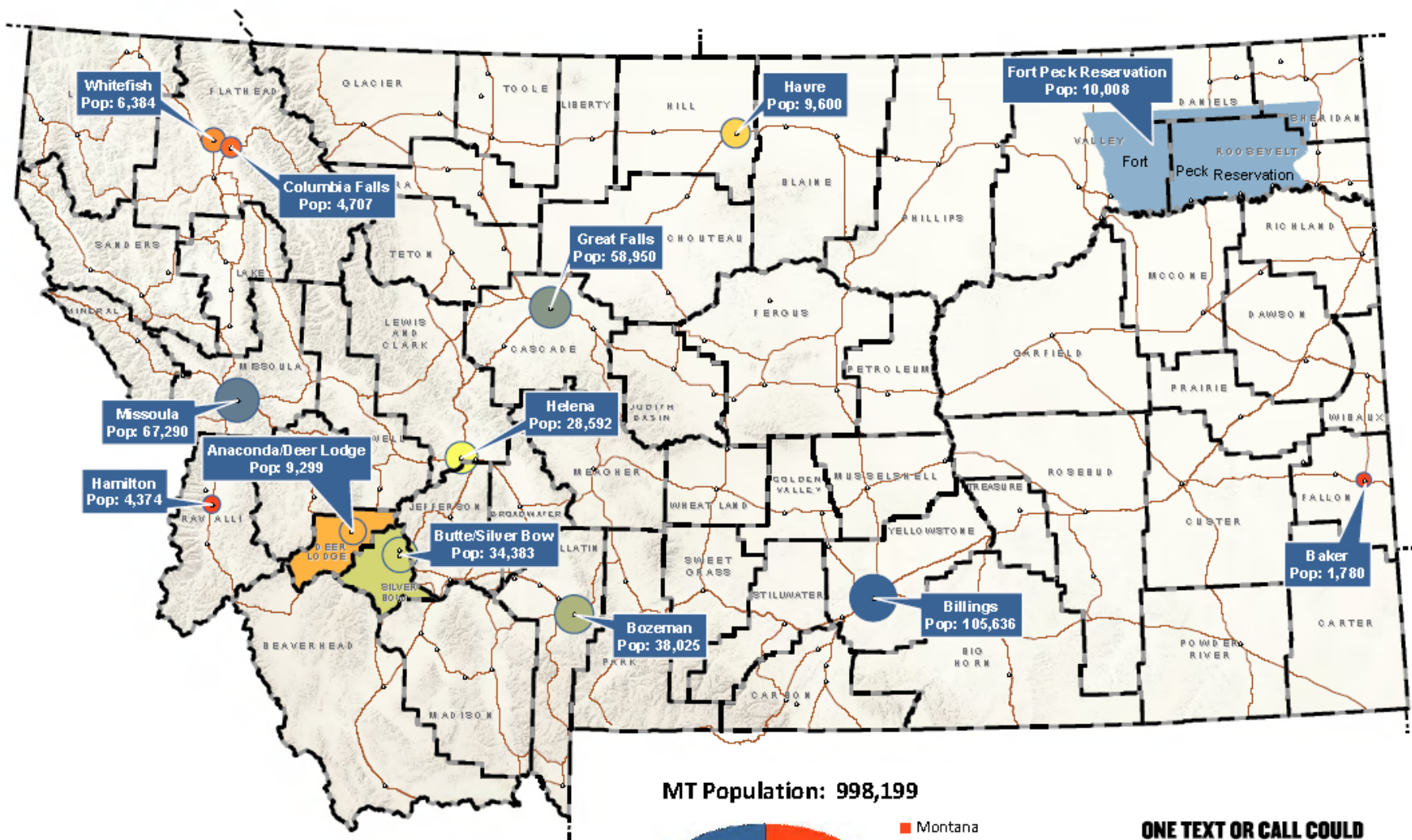


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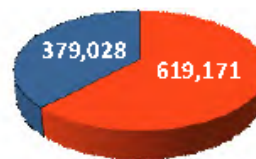
# VisionZeroMT

zero deaths | zero serious injuries

# MONTANA CITIES, COUNTIES AND RESERVATIONS WITH BANS ON THE USE OF HANDHELD CELL PHONES WHILE DRIVING



MT Population: 998,199



- Montana Populations Without Bans
- City/County Populations With Bans

ONE TEXT OR CALL COULD  
**WRECK**  
IT ALL



Population estimates from CEIC MT 2011  
Created May 2015









# Montana Traffic Education Standards and Requirements based on:

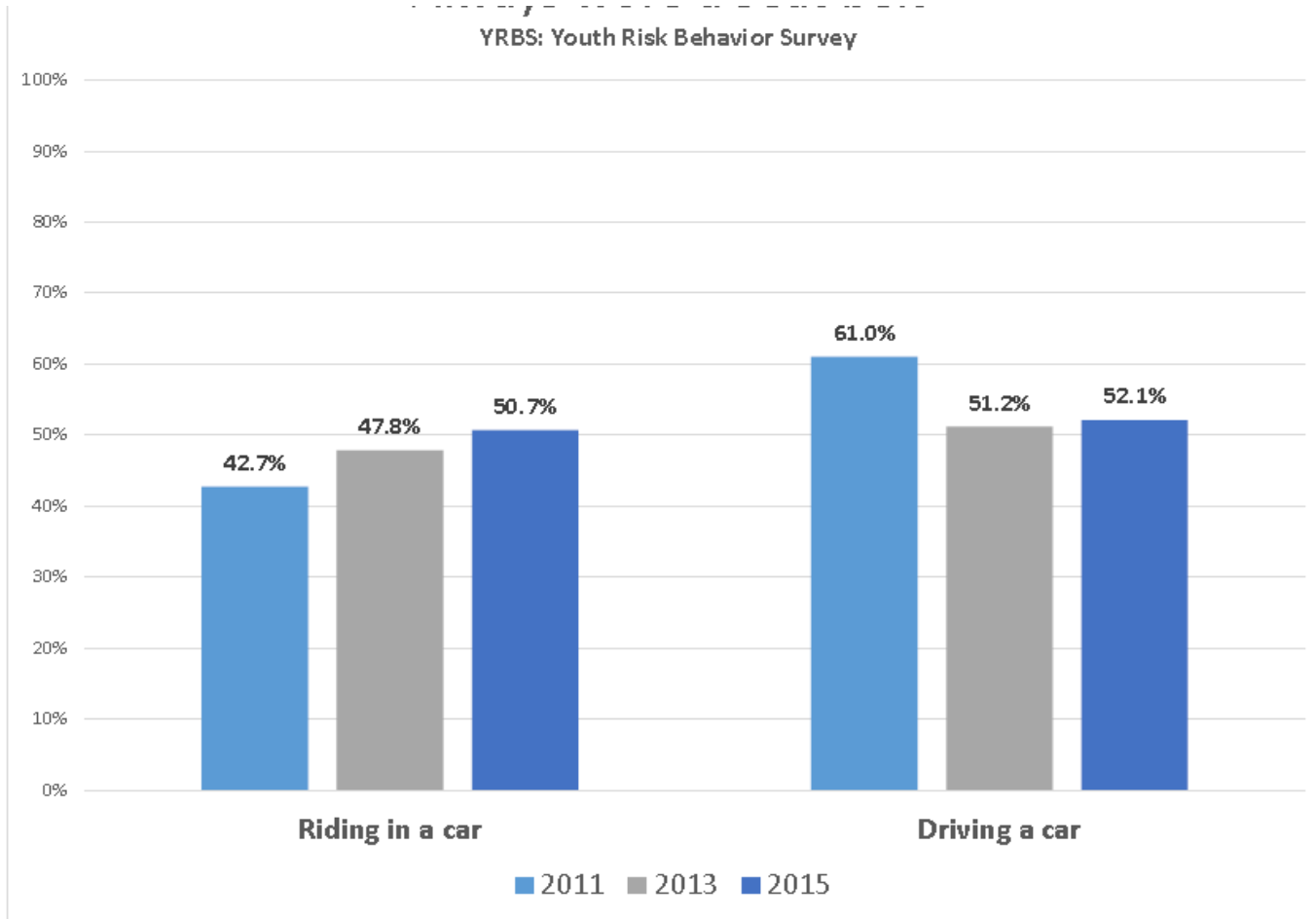
- National Standards
- Montana Code Annotated
- Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM)
- Board of Public Education





# Montana High School Seat Belt Use YRBS

## Always wore a seat belt



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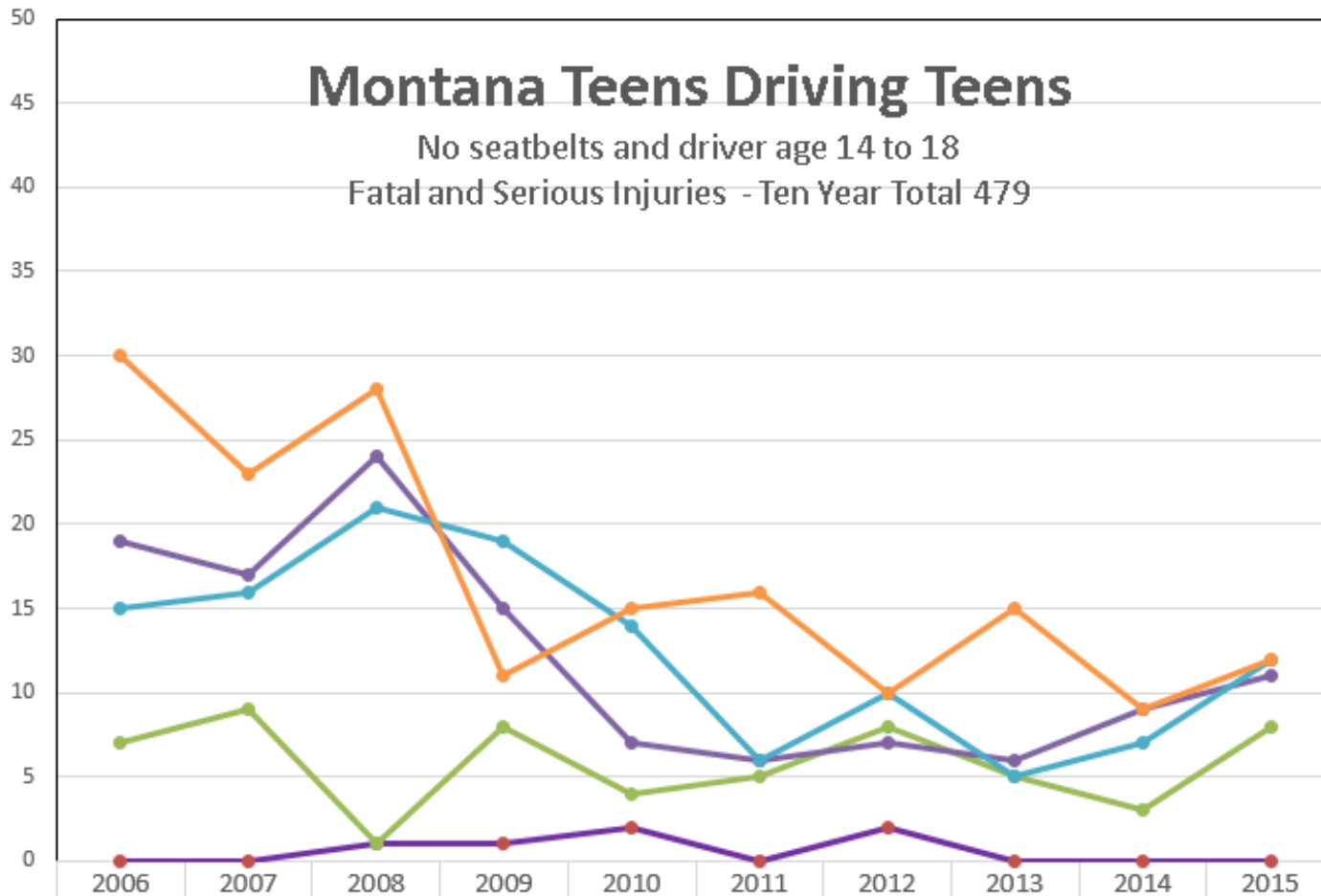




# Montana Teens Driving Teens

No seatbelts and driver age 14 to 18

Fatal and Serious Injuries - Ten Year Total 479



14 Years	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
15 Years	7	9	1	8	4	5	8	5	3	8
16 Years	19	17	24	15	7	6	7	6	9	11
17 Years	15	16	21	19	14	6	10	5	7	12
18 Years	30	23	28	11	15	16	10	15	9	12

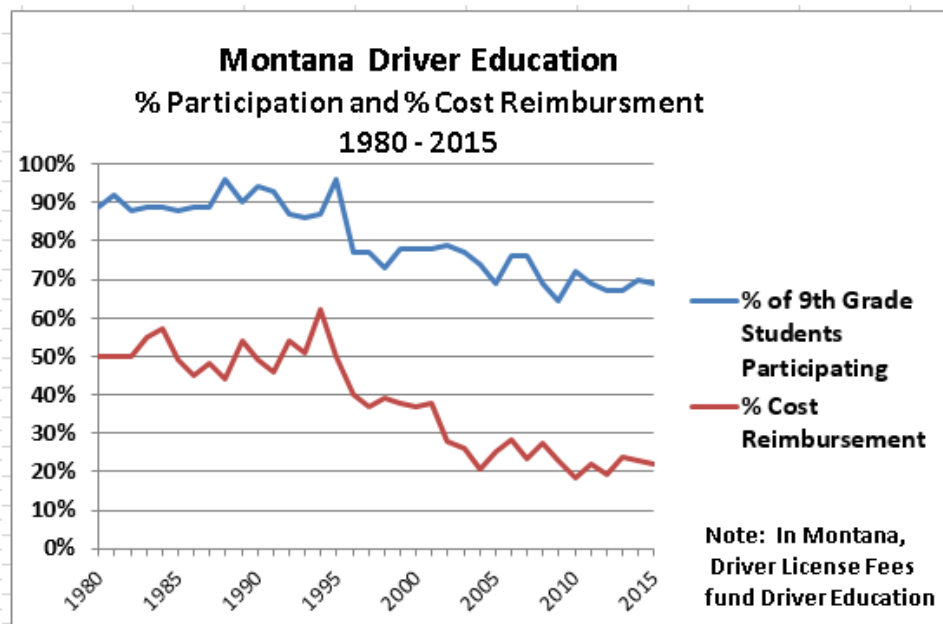
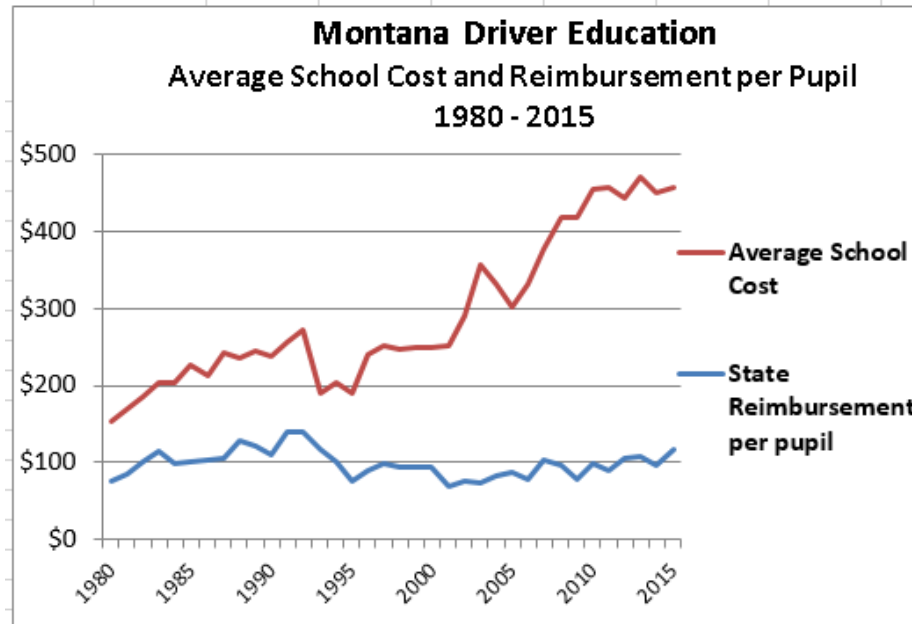






# Montana Traffic Education

## Affordable Accessible Driver Education



**Montana 2015**  
**138 High Schools**  
**8573 Students**  
**73% of eligible teens**

# Cooperative Driver Testing Program and Traffic Education in Montana

## Driver Education Offered in FY 2015

- 138 high schools
- 8,630 teen drivers (73% of eligible teens)
- \$116 per student reimbursement to schools
- \$456 average per pupil cost



## CDTP School Districts Participating – FY 2015

- 126 high schools
- 7,746 TELL permits issued (90%)
- 4,469 road tests waived



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**CDTP 1995**

**MCA 61-5-110**

# TEDRS Reports - Student Search

**Traffic Education Student Search**

District:  Last Name:  First Name:

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date	
V	Ashley	03/02/2000	<input type="button" value="Select"/>

12345678


Last Name	First Name	Birth Date	Course Start Date	Course Completed Date	Date TEP Issued	Date TELL Issued	Successful Completion	Waive Test Knowledge	Waive Test Driving
V	Ashley	03/02/2000	09/16/2014	11/18/2014	09/16/2014	09/29/2014	Yes	Yes	No

**Questions? Call OPI's Traffic Education office: (406) 444-4432 or (888) 231-9393 ext. 4432**

**Thank you for your partnership in providing driver's education and training for Montana teens.**

*For more information on the required Traffic Education program forms, [click here](#)*

Find Student Search in TEDRS Reports Tab  
New December 2015!

 **OPI Montana Traffic Education Programs**

HomeData EntryReportsAdministrationLogout

Student Count Report

Student List Report

Student Search

User's Guide

Year End Report





# Slow-Moving Vehicles

What problems will you encounter as you approach this tanker truck?





# Remember the “No-Zone”



Montana I-15 near Canadian border



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# Shifting Gears

- Problem–solving
- Critical thinking
- Communication
- Teamwork
- Research
- Use of Technology







MARCH 7, 2012

# TIME

No traffic.  
No accidents.  
No deaths.

All you  
have to  
do is  
**give up  
your  
right  
to drive.**

By Matt Vella

THE CLEAN TECH  
BUBBLE BURSTS

DEBATE TEAMS  
GONE WILD

WORLD'S BEST  
CHEATS & CHEATERS

# WIRED

YIELD / FEB 2012

NO TRAFFIC JAMS

NO CRASHES

UNLIMITED TEXTING

## YOUR NEXT CAR WILL DRIVE ITSELF

The unstoppable future of robotic vehicles, from Google to Mercedes.

by Tom Vanderbilt

## INTELLIGENT DRIVE HOW IT WORKS

Active blind-spot assist

STEER ASSIST

NIGHT VIEW ASSIST PLUS with spotlight function

COLLISION PREVENTION ASSIST

360° camera

Adaptive high-beam assist

ATTENTION ASSIST

Active lane-keeping assist

BAS PLUS with cruise-traffic assist

PRE-SAFE BRAKE with pedestrian detection and urban braking function



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# Teen Drivers



How I see myself



How my parents  
see me



How society sees me



How my friends see me



How I really am



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# Adapted Illustrated Montana Driver Manual

An easy-to-read version of the Montana Driver Manual

Revised 2016



THIS MANUAL WAS BORROWED FROM:

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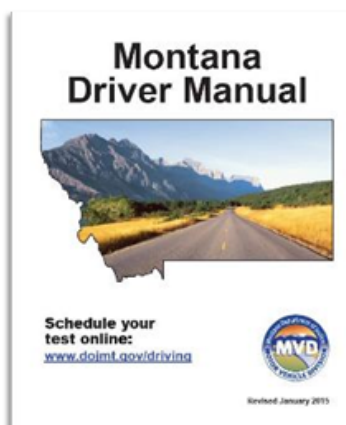
## DRIVER EXAM APPOINTMENTS

- Study the Montana Driver Manual.
- Make an [appointment](#) at your Driver Exam Station.
- Fill out the license application form (if you do not already have your learner license).

### BRING WITH YOU:

- Two forms of identification: your original birth certificate—or a certified copy, not your hospital birth certificate—and a second ID. *(See Chapter 1 in the Montana Driver Manual for identification documents accepted.)*
- A piece of mail showing your name and street address.
- Proof of residency and authorized presence: proof that you are either a U.S. citizen or legally authorized to be in the United States.
- Your Social Security card.
- Your eyeglasses or contacts, if you wear them.

Be prepared to pay the driver license fee, currently \$40.50 for an 8-year license. Motorcycle fees are \$0.50 per year.



### Find your Driver Exam Station

ON THE INTERNET:  
<http://www.dojmt.gov/driving/appointments>

ON THE PHONE:  
(406) 444-3933

MAKE AN APPOINTMENT  
SO YOU WON'T HAVE TO  
WAIT IN LINE.

## CHAPTER 1 - THE DRIVER LICENSE

### ► DRIVER LICENSING QUICK REFERENCE

- Drivers must have a valid Montana driver license in possession at all times and motorcycle endorsements are required to operate a motorcycle or motor scooter.
- New residents must apply to transfer their valid license within 60 consecutive days (30 consecutive days for commercial).
- Driver license number is a system-generated number.
- Knowledge, vision, and a road test are required for your first license.
- A basic driver license (Class D) is valid for a maximum of four to eight years, typically expiring on the holder's birthday.
- For residents under 21 years old, minimum age for a license is 16 years (15 years with driver education) and is valid until 21st birthday.

Fees: Driver license \$5 **per year** until expiration; motorcycle or endorsement \$0.50 **per year** until expiration; replacement driver license \$10; ID cards over 21, \$16; ID cards under 21, \$8; see the Commercial Driver License Manual for commercial fees. Pay for a license at your County Treasurer's Office or a Motor Vehicle Driver Exam Station. Full and current fee list available at <https://dojmt.gov/driving/driver-licensing/>.

- For online scheduling\* visit <https://dojmt.gov/driving/appointment-scheduling/>.
- It is mandatory to have and carry evidence of vehicle liability insurance on the vehicle being operated.

#### ■ \*APPOINTMENT SCHEDULING

Some driver exam stations require scheduled appointments. Visit [dojmt.gov/driving](http://dojmt.gov/driving) and click [Appointment Scheduling](#) to determine if a station in your area offers this service. If so, you may schedule your appointment online from this site. At participating stations, appointments are required for all services except Montana license renewal and Montana license replacement.

#### ■ IDENTIFICATION CONFIRMATION

Your identity is important. Identity theft is now the top-reported form of crime in the United States. The name and birth date on your application for a driver license or ID card must match the primary document you provide and will be checked with the Social Security Administration. This is to help protect you against fraud. It's important to fix discrepancies now to avoid problems in the future for you and your family. You will need to provide your Social Security number when applying for a Montana driver license or ID card. **Please make sure the full legal name and date of birth you're going to use on your application for a driver license or ID card matches what is on file with the Social Security Administration.**

### ► TYPES OF MONTANA LICENSES, PERMITS, AND ENDORSEMENTS

#### ■ CLASS D BASIC DRIVER LICENSE (NON-COMMERCIAL LICENSE)

A Class D basic driver license allows you to drive any non-commercial vehicle under 26,000 pounds gross vehicle weight. In order to obtain your license, you need to pass the vision, knowledge, and road tests. You may not have to test if you hold a valid license from another jurisdiction.

#### ■ COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSE (CDL)

The operator of a commercial vehicle must have a Montana Commercial Driver License (CDL). To obtain a license, you will need to pass the vision and knowledge tests as well as a road test in the size of vehicle you wish to drive. To prepare for the CDL (Class A, B, or C), you will need to study a copy of the *Commercial Driver License Manual* (<https://dojmt.gov/driving/forms/>). If you want to obtain a CDL, there are other requirements listed in the CDL manual.





### Hand Signals



Left Turn



Right Turn



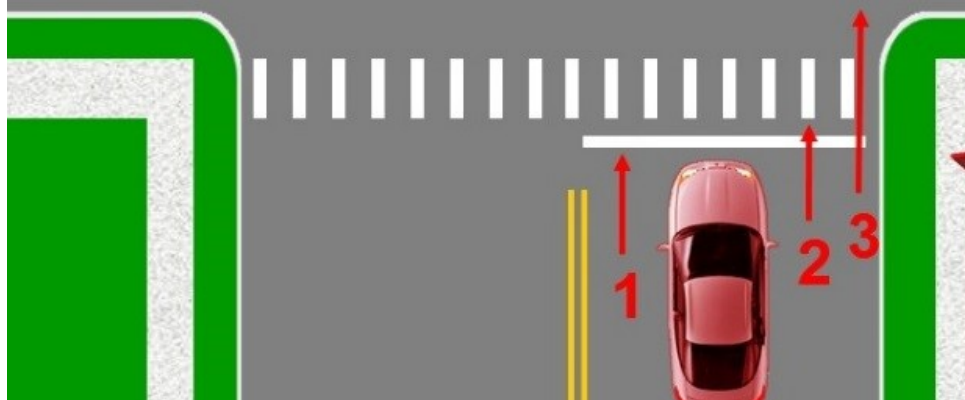
Slow or Stop

It's good to know the basic hand signals for turning and stopping/slowing.

# WHERE TO STOP

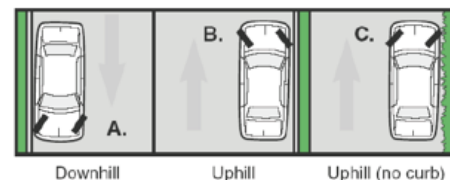
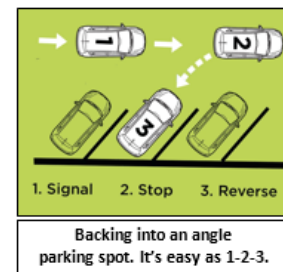
## Three legal stop positions

1. Before the stop line
2. Before the crosswalk
3. Before the intersection



## PARKING RULES

- Park in a parking lot or if you must park on a road, park as far away from traffic as possible.
- Always set parking brake, especially on hills.
- Never leave keys in a parked car. Lock the doors whenever you leave the vehicle.
- Your vehicle must be within 18 inches of the curb or shoulder.
- Park where cars coming from both directions can see your car.
- When you **park on a hill**, turn your wheels so that if your car starts to roll downhill, it will roll away from traffic.

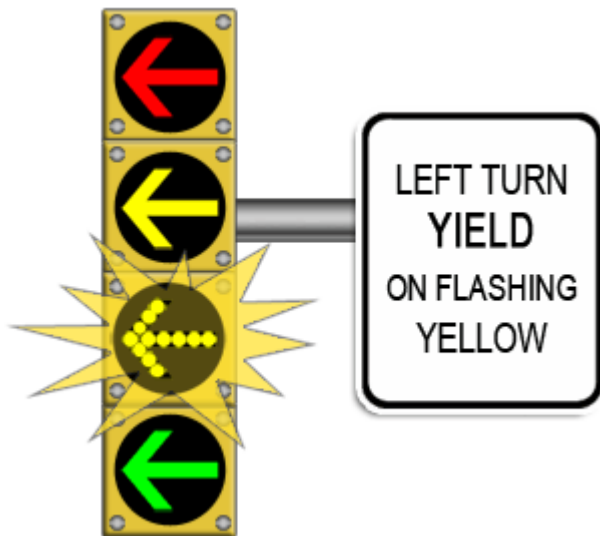


- A. **DOWNHILL:** Turn wheels **toward** the curb.  
 B. **UPHILL:** Turn wheels **away** from curb.  
 C. **NO CURB – UPHILL OR DOWNHILL:** Turn wheels to **right**.

## NO PARKING IS EVER ALLOWED:

- On a sidewalk
- Blocking a driveway or alley
- On a bridge or in a tunnel
- Near a fire hydrant
- Near a railroad crossing or on the tracks
- Near a stop sign or traffic signal, or in an intersection
- On the wrong side of the street
- Wherever a sign, marking or curb says you can't park





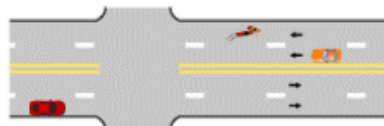
## ROAD MARKINGS

### WHITE LANE MARKINGS

White lines separate traffic lanes going in the same direction and mark the right side of the road.

Stop behind the wide white stop lines at intersections.

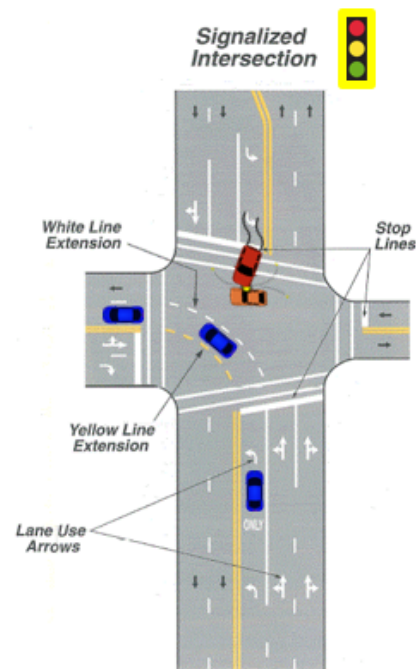
When turning, stay in your lane and follow the turn path markings on the road.



One broken or dashed white line divides lanes going in the same direction.



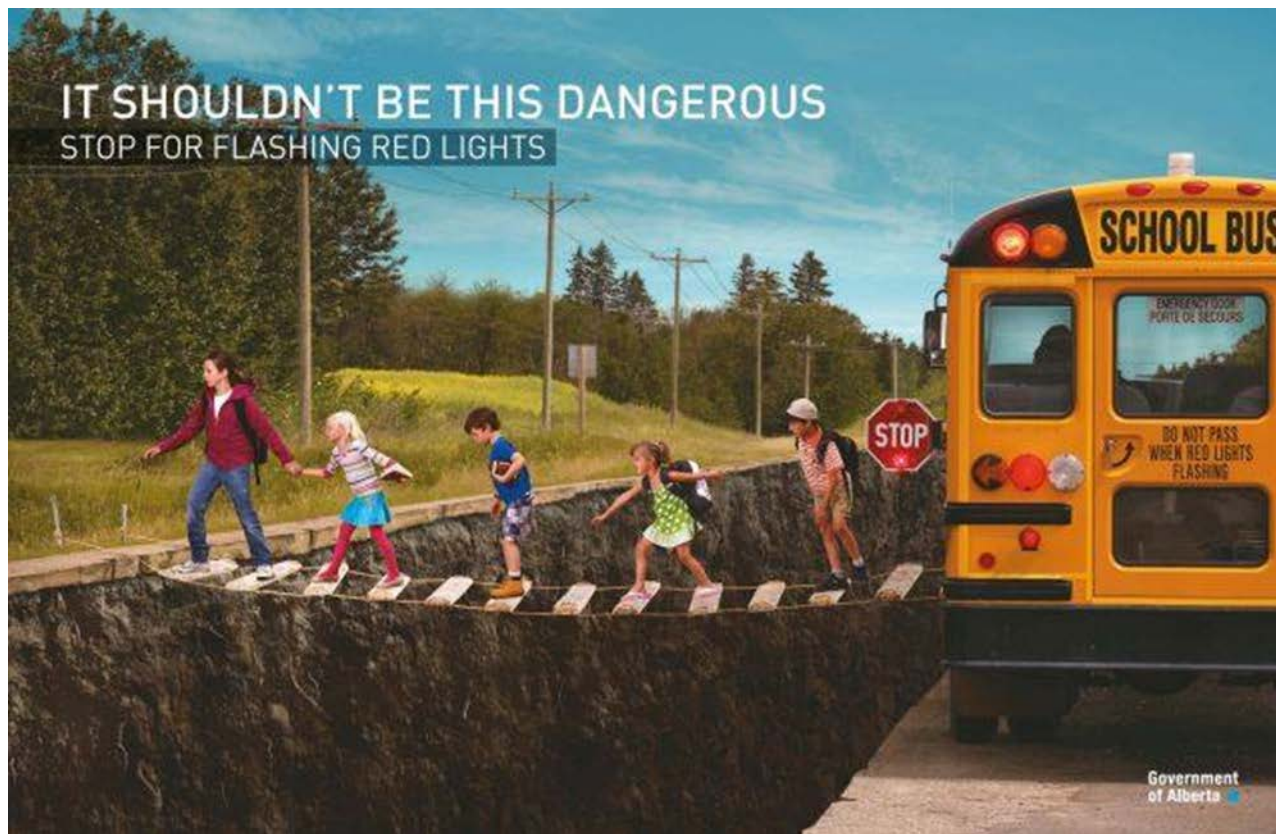
The **fog line** is the solid white line on the side of the road. It helps drivers when visibility is poor due to low light or poor weather conditions.



A **solid white line** in the lane shows where you should **not change lanes**.

Lane use arrows show where you must turn or drive straight ahead.





## YIELDING IN SCHOOL ZONES

Watch for children walking and biking.

- STOP for school crossing guards.
- STOP for children in crosswalks.



Watch for children near schools and parks anytime day and night.

Develop the habit of checking your speed and **slowing down near any school**. Local areas set their own school zone speed limits. Obey all posted speed limits.

Be careful around school bus stops and never park there.



## YIELDING TO SCHOOL BUSES



**YELLOW FLASHING LIGHTS** warn that a school bus is going to stop. Slow down. Watch for children.



**RED FLASHING LIGHTS** warn drivers to stop before reaching the school bus. **Do not pass the bus in either direction** until children are off the road and the red lights have been turned off or extinguished.

## RED LIGHTS FLASHING? STOP AND WAIT.

You must stop if you approach a school bus that has stopped and has its red signal lights on and stop arm out. It is loading or unloading children.

**You may not go until the flashing red signal lights are turned off or extinguished.**

Do not make a turn in front of a school bus or a city bus that is stopped at an intersection to load or unload people.

## SCANNING AND SEARCHING

You are scanning and searching when you look around and ahead.

Every **6-8 seconds**, scan the road to search for vehicles, signs and people. You can communicate, change speed and change direction to avoid a crash.



- **Move your eyes** to scan and search.
- **Search close** to check speed and mirrors and to see behind and to the sides.
- **Search near** to see what could be in the road a block ahead.
- **Search far and wide** to see what could be in the road a quarter mile ahead.



Traffic flows smoothly when drivers look well ahead.

Scanning helps you **stop before a hazard** rather than right when it appears.

**Search and scan to the sides** to make sure no one is coming, especially at intersections and railroad crossings.

Even when you are **parked**, you should check to the side before opening your car door to avoid bicyclists, pedestrians or other traffic.

### WATCH FOR THESE WARNINGS & HAZARDS:

Signs, signals and markings

Cars suddenly stopping

Cars changing lanes

Pedestrians

Bicycles and motorcycles

School zones

Brake or hazard lights

Parked cars moving into traffic

Animals

Slow-moving vehicles

Heavy traffic

Merge and exit lanes

Tailgaters

Speeders and lane weavers

Emergency vehicles

Construction zones

## STARTING & ACCELERATING

### Start the engine:

Steps 1 through 3 may be different if you have a standard (manual) shift vehicle, hybrid electric, or diesel engine. **Read your owner's manual and get to know your vehicle.**

Step 1



Make sure parking brake is **ON** and selector lever is in Park.

Step 2



Put your right foot on the brake pedal

Step 3



Turn key and release as soon as engine starts.

### Put the car in motion (accelerate):

Slowly step on the gas pedal. Starting too fast can cause the wheels to spin on slippery surfaces and make the vehicle slide.

Step 1



With engine running in Park or Neutral, continue to press on the brake pedal.

Step 2



Move gear selector to drive.

Step 3



Release the parking brake.

Step 4



Give left turn signal while pressing on brake before leaving curb.

Step 5



Check traffic in rearview mirrors and look over your left shoulder.

Step 6



Move foot from brake to gas pedal and then gently press the gas pedal.

Step 7



Turn off left turn signal.



**PASSING  
LANE  
2 MILES**



## SHARING THE ROAD WITH BICYCLISTS

Under Montana law bicycles are vehicles. Bicyclists are expected to follow the same traffic rules as motorists. Bicyclists must ride with traffic in the same direction, because they are easier to see and drivers can predict what a person on a bicycle might do.

### PASSING BICYCLISTS SAFELY

To safely pass a person riding a bicycle, move over into the left lane.

Never pass a bicyclist near an intersection. Riders may be faster than you expect.



Drivers can cross the yellow centerline to pass a person on a bicycle. Slow down and wait until it is safe to pass.

Allow **five feet or more** between your vehicle and the bicyclist when passing. This is the safest distance because bicyclists need room for possible hazards, like the door of a parked vehicle opening suddenly.



**Bicycles are vehicles** and they are **allowed to use the FULL LANE** when they plan to make a left turn or need to avoid things in the road.



Before drivers make a right turn, they must **yield the right of way to people on bicycles**. Bicyclists going straight can be hit by drivers making turns.



## MOTORCYCLE AND BICYCLE SAFETY

Motorcyclists and bicyclists have the **right to ride** on roads and highways.

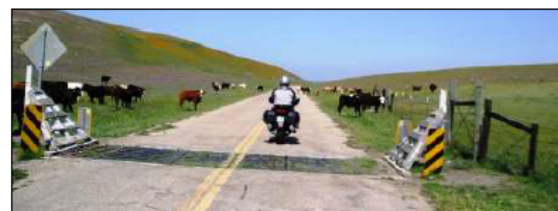
They are required to obey all traffic laws.

When **passing** a bicycle or motorcycle, move into another lane as you would when passing a slower car or farm vehicle.

Slow down and wait for oncoming vehicles to pass so you can give **at least 5 feet** of space to people on motorcycles and bicycles.

Do not return to your lane until **clear** of the motorcycle or bicycle. Riders may be traveling faster than you expect or they may swerve to avoid an object on the road.

Turning vehicles must yield to motorcycles, bicyclists, cars and pedestrians. **Wait for cyclists to go through the intersection before you turn.**



## DISTRACTED DRIVING



When you are distracted, you are impaired. **ALWAYS** keep your eyes on the road and your hands on the wheel.

- **Plan ahead.** Check maps, music and vehicle controls before you drive.
- **Take care** of phone calls, makeup and eating before or after you drive.
- Put your phone or hand-held device **out of reach**.
- **Install an app on your phone** that tells people you are driving and will call them back later.



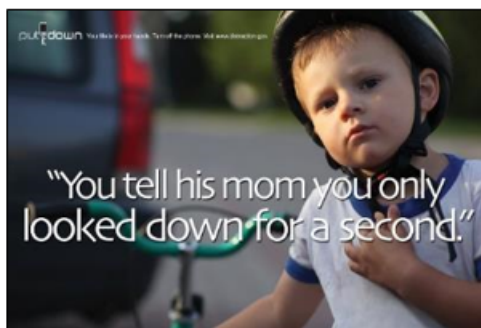
**It can wait! Hang up and drive.**

### WHY RISK IT?

You can wait to:

- Talk, text or check a cell phone.
- Use a computer tablet or pad.
- Look at a map or GPS device.
- Eat or drink.
- Reach for something on the floor or the back seat.
- Apply makeup or shave.
- Care for children or pets.
- Change music or radio.
- Adjust vehicle controls, like air conditioning.

ONE TEXT OR CALL COULD  
**WRECK**  
IT ALL



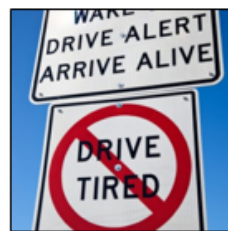
## DROWSY DRIVING

**You need to sleep or you won't be able to drive safely.**

Drowsy driving is dangerous because you are not alert and can't see as well. It takes longer to decide what to do.

When you are tired, you are more likely to make mistakes, like not "seeing" the stop sign or thinking you have a safe gap to make a left turn.

Driving on long, straight highways can cause something called "**highway hypnosis**," when you can't remember the last few miles you drove. This can make you fall asleep at the wheel and can cause **off-road crashes**.



**How do you know if you are too tired to drive?**

- Yawning.
- Can't keep eyes open.
- Drifting out of your lane.
- You hear or feel the center or side rumble strips.
- Can't remember the last few miles you drove.



**What should you do?**

- Go to the next exit or rest area.
- Park in a safe place and take a nap.
- Get out of the vehicle and walk around.
- Take breaks every two hours on long trips. Share the driving.

**To avoid drowsy driving:**

- Get a good night's sleep.
- Eat lightly before the trip.
- Try not to drive late at night past your normal bedtime.



## DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

**Drunk and impaired drivers are the number one killer on Montana roads.**

Taking drugs or drinking alcohol before you drive affects how well you drive. You may not be able to react in time to avoid a crash. You may even cause a crash.

**In every state it is against the law for anyone under the age of 21 to drink alcohol.**

**No one can drink alcohol and drive safely.** Using marijuana and other drugs can also affect how well you drive.

Even medicine for colds and allergies, and drugs your doctor has prescribed to you, can make you a dangerous driver.

### Drinking and Driving

We all know drinking and driving is not a good idea. Hard liquor like whiskey and gin as well as beer and wine can make you drunk.

When you are drunk, **your judgment is bad** and you might think you can drive, when you really shouldn't. Make plans for a sober ride home if you plan to drink.



**Driving while drunk kills. A DUI can ruin your life. Prescription and street drugs can, too.**

Any alcohol in your system will impair your judgment and driving skill. If you drink and drive, you may crash, hurt or kill someone or yourself.

Drivers under the influence of alcohol or drugs **can't safely judge** distances, speed, and the movement of other vehicles. Drunk drivers sometimes drive on the wrong side of the road or even go the wrong way on the Interstate. They can't stay in their lane and pedestrians on sidewalks have been run down and killed by drunk drivers.



**Drive drunk or drugged and you may BE FINED, GO TO JAIL and LOSE YOUR LICENSE.**

- Alcohol affects your vision, reaction time and judgment.
- **One can of beer** has as much alcohol as **one ounce of whiskey** or **one 5 oz. glass of wine**.
- Coffee, fresh air, and cold showers **do not** make you sober.
- The effects of alcohol take **time** to wear off.

**Not drinking before driving is the BEST decision.**

**If you have too many drinks or took drugs:**

- Don't drive.
- Call someone to pick you up.
- Walk, but only if you think you will be safe.
- Call a cab or take a bus.
- Stay where you are.
- Lock your car and give the keys to a friend.
- Find a ride home with someone else.
- Come back and get your car when you are sober.



**It takes at least ONE hour for your body to get rid of each drink.** Coffee, fresh air, exercise or cold showers will **not** help. You should **not drive** until you are sober.

**Don't drive impaired. Don't drink and drive.**



**DO YOU KNOW WHAT YOU'RE GETTING INTO?**





# Chapter 8 – Driving Record & Penalties

*The privilege and the responsibility of keeping your license belongs to you.*

## YOUR DRIVING RECORD

Your driving record starts with your first driver license. From year to year and from state to state your driving record is for life.

Your **driving record** is used:

- To see if your driver license is valid.
- By states and insurance companies to see how safely you drive.
- For background checks when you apply for a job.
- To permanently record all your traffic tickets from all states.



Your driving record will be sent to you upon request for a fee. You can also download your driving record for a small fee at the Motor Vehicle Division (MVD) web site:

<http://www.dojmt.gov/driving>. If you have any questions, call the MVD Call Center at (406) 444-3933.



Drive Safely

Follow the Rules of the Road

KEEP YOUR DRIVING RECORD CLEAN!

## Chapter 8 Quiz – Driver Records & Penalties

*Directions: Choose one answer.*

1. At what Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) does Montana law say it is unlawful to drive a motor vehicle?  
A. 0.00%  
B. 0.08%  
C. 0.10%  
D. All of the above.
2. Your driving record is used by:  
A. The state and your insurance company to see how safe you drive.  
B. The Department of Revenue to see if you have paid taxes.  
C. Direct mail companies to establish a mailing list.  
D. The Registrar of Motor Vehicles to keep track of the vehicles you own.
3. A reckless driver is a driver who:  
A. Drives with a willful and wanton disregard for the safety of others.  
B. Drives faster than the speed limit in daytime.  
C. Has a crash.  
D. Drives carefully.
4. Drivers are declared to be Habitual Traffic Offenders when they get:  
A. 30 points in a one-year period.  
B. 15 points in a three-year period.  
C. 30 points in a three-year period.  
D. 3 speeding tickets.
5. Habitual Traffic Offenders lose their driver license for:  
A. 90 days  
B. Six months  
C. One year

## QUIZ ANSWER KEY

*In the pdf version, click on the chapter heading to jump to that chapter's page.*

### Chapter 1 – The Driver License

1 B	3 D	5 A	7 B	9 B	11 B	13 C
2 C	4 B	6 A	8 A	10 A	12 D	

### Chapter 2 – Motor Vehicle Equipment

1 D	3 B	5 A	7 D	9 D
2 C	4 D	6 C	8 B	10 C

### Chapter 3 – Signs, Signals & Markings

1 B	4 D	7 A	10 B	13 D	16 B	19 D
2 D	5 D	8 D	11 B	14 C	17 C	20 C
3 A	6 C	9 C	12 A	15 A	18 B	21 B



 Distractions   
lead to  dis  ste 

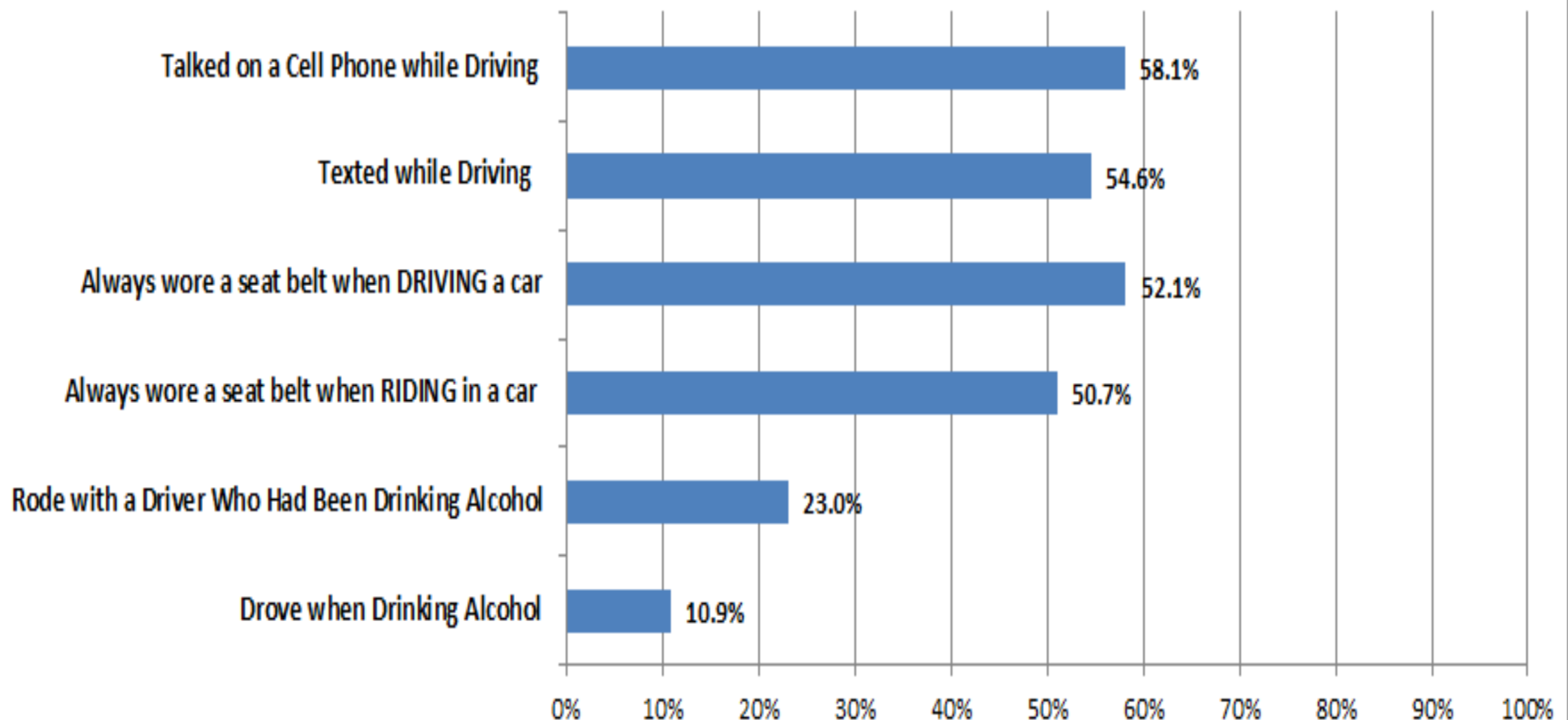
TAC 



# 2015 Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Source: [www.opi.mt.gov/YRBS](http://www.opi.mt.gov/YRBS)

The percentage of Montana high school students who during the past 30 days:



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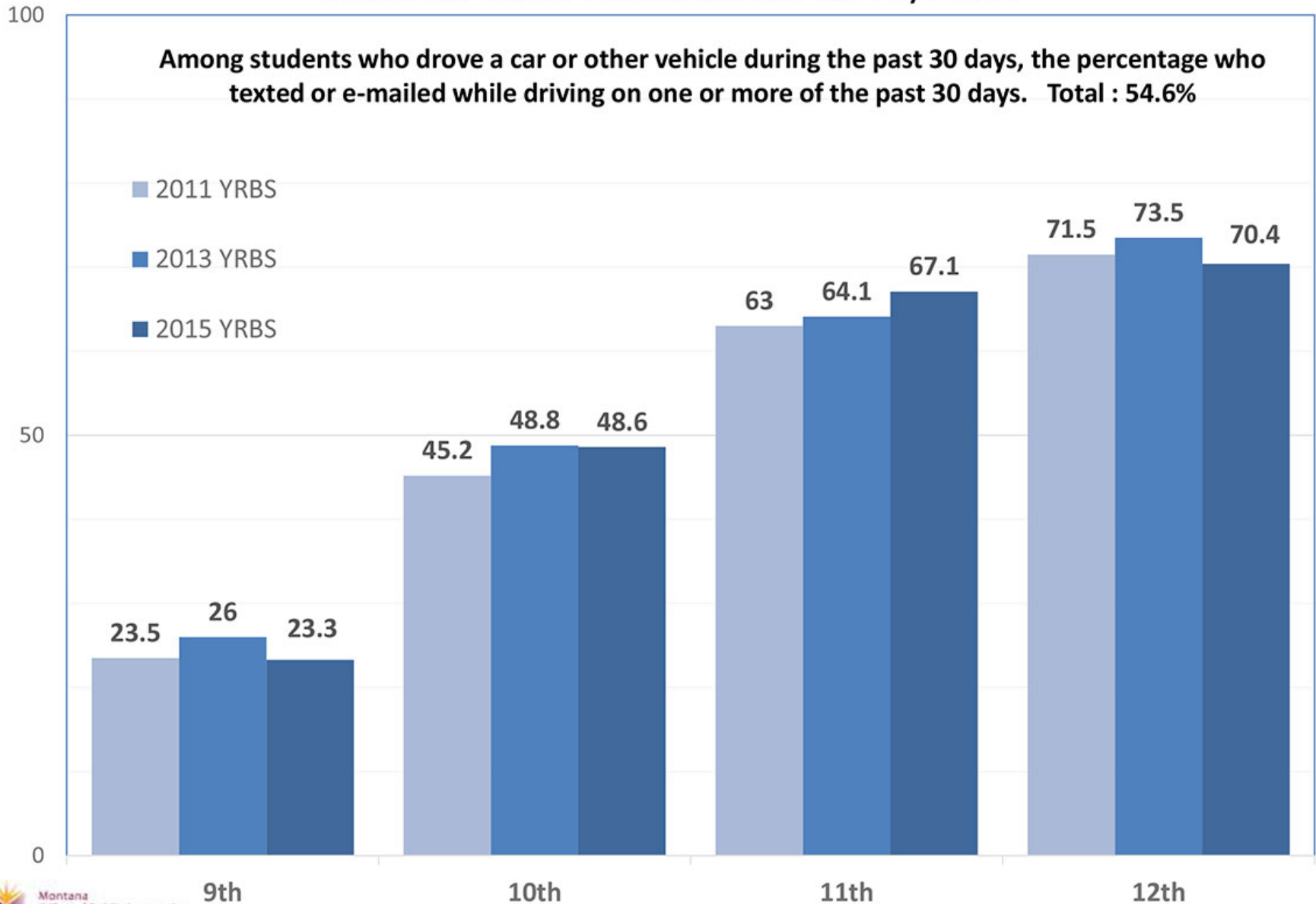
[opi.mt.gov](http://opi.mt.gov)



Over half of Montana teens report texting while driving

# Texting While Driving

## Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015







# How many distractions are too many?



Perception of threat **The**  
**default** affects the ability  
**state in solving** to THINK a  
**problem is** and LEARN to do  
**as little as possible**

Multitasking effectively is a myth

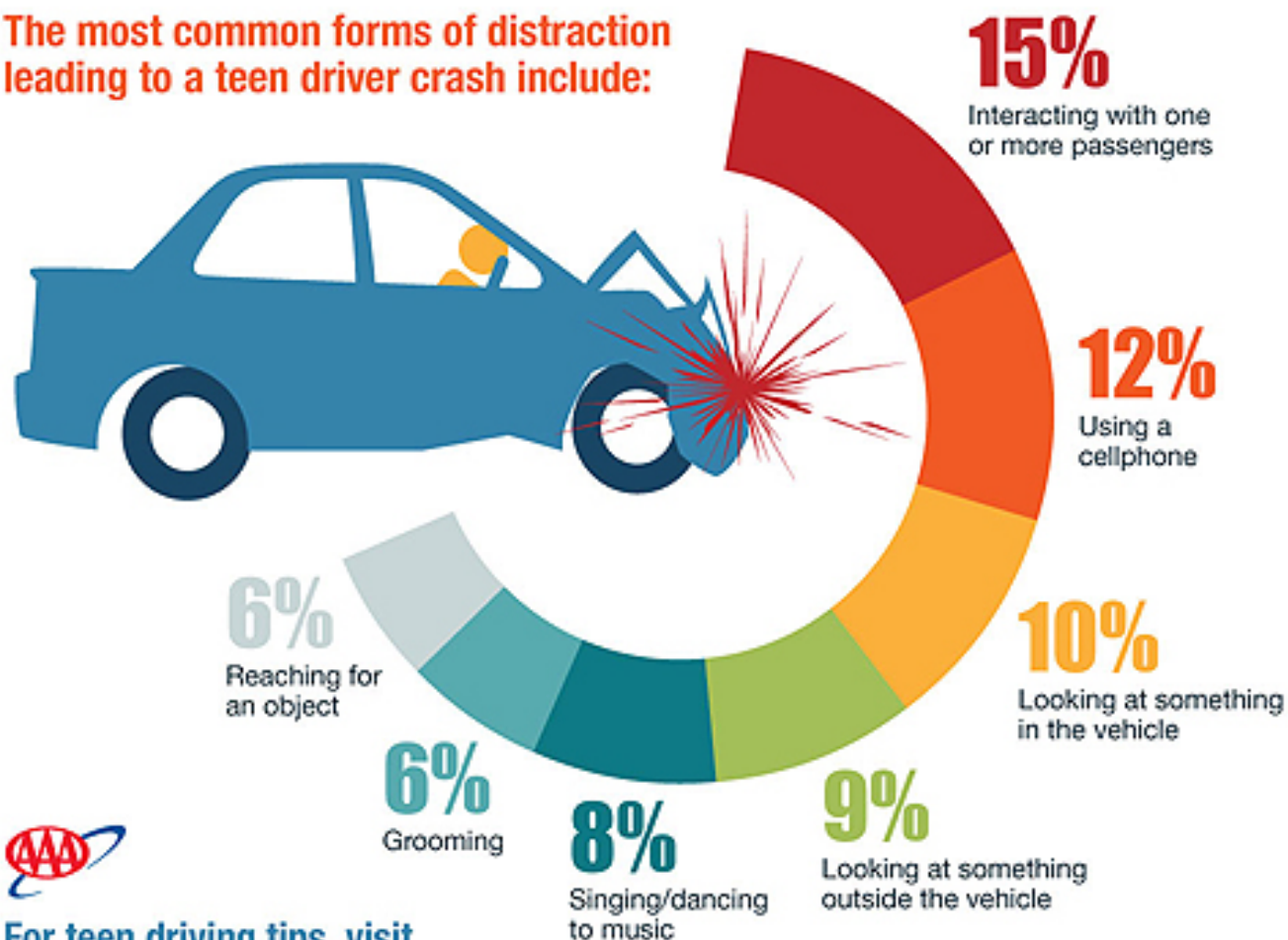
Dr. Jeb Schenck  
Knowa Inc.

[Knowa@directairnet.com](mailto:Knowa@directairnet.com)

Teaches MSU-N online 3 credits *Traffic Education and the Adolescent Brain*

# **6 OUT OF 10** teen crashes involve driver distraction.

The most common forms of distraction leading to a teen driver crash include:



For teen driving tips, visit  
**TeenDriving.AAA.com**





Montana DRIVE one day summer workshops in Lewistown

Drivers practice vehicle control skills behind-the-wheel with our professional instructors to keep their vehicle in balance and respond safely to driving risks.



State Farm Insurance grants support teen Montana DRIVE teen scholarships on July 18, 19, 20, 2016



## Bumper Car Driver's Ed.



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[opi.mt.gov](http://opi.mt.gov)

# Traffic Education Teachers

- Educator License
- Acceptable Driving Record
- Initial 8 credits – 4 more with each renewal until TE endorsement.

ARM 10.13.310



## Steps to Receive Traffic Education Approval & Endorsement

The Traffic Education Endorsement is granted when a teacher has earned at least 20 credits in Traffic Education and Safety and has earned their Traffic Education Minor from MSU-Northern. **Until endorsement is earned, a teacher can receive *approval* to teach traffic education (renewing when their educator license renews) if they have:**

1. a current and active Montana educator license,
2. an acceptable driving record and valid driver's license, and
3. at least 8 of the required traffic education credits from MSU-Northern (MSU-N)

A **TEOS Application for Approval as a Teacher of Traffic Education** must be submitted to OPI the year the approval expires (usually the same year the educator's license needs to be renewed). At least 4 credits must be earned during each five-year renewal period.

When 20 or more credits have been earned, the teacher will receive a Traffic Education Endorsement from OPI and no additional college credit is required for approval.

With an endorsement, traffic education teachers still have to reapply every 5 years and have an acceptable driving record to be approved to teach traffic education.

See also: *FAQs about Teaching Traffic Education* in Montana from the Traffic Education Office, Montana Office of Public Instruction.  
<http://www.opi.mt.gov/Programs/DriveEd>



(June 2015)

**8 Credits**  
Traffic Education  
course work =  
**INITIAL  
APPROVAL**

**+ 4 Credits**  
Traffic Ed  
course work =  
**APPROVAL**

Approval to teach traffic education must be renewed when you renew your Montana educator license, usually every five years.

**+ 4 Credits**  
Traffic Ed  
course work =  
**APPROVAL**

*How to earn additional credits?*

- Complete an online or on-site traffic education course at MSU-N in Havre.
- Attend the spring Montana Traffic Education conference and write a paper.
- Participate in a MT DRIVE Workshop and stay an extra day to student teach.

**+ 4 = 20 Credits**  
Traffic Ed  
course work =  
**ENDORSEMENT**

When 20 or more required courses are completed for the Traffic Ed minor:

Ask the MSU-N Registrar to send a copy of your transcript to Randy Bachmeier at MSU-N.

Your transcript and other information will be forwarded to the MSU-N Certification Officer

The MSU-N Certification Officer will complete the necessary paperwork and forward it to OPI Certification to add the Traffic Education endorsement on your educator license.

**Educator's License**

**5 years**

**5 years**

**5 years +**





Module/Lesson Plan	Time estimated minutes	Sequence	In-Car Lesson	KEYS Homework
DRIVER ED ADMINISTRATION				
BEHIND-THE-WHEEL	6 hours required	Integrated and concurrent	6 hours required on no less than 6 days and up to 12 hours of observation	
1. OVERVIEW/ GDL AND PARENT MEETING				
GDL and Parent Meeting Overview KEYS Parent and Teen Homework		1		Intro
2. VEHICLE CONTROL				
2.1 Preparing to Drive 2013	60-90	2		1. Vehicle Safety Equipment
2.2 Basic Control 2013	120-180	3	1 – Start, Steer, Stop	
2.3 Traffic Control and Laws 2013	60	4	2 – Intersections and Turns	2. Laws and Courtesy
3. VISION and MANAGING SPACES				
3.1 Strategies for Vision Control 2012	30-60	5		3. Vision, Balance, Judgment
3.2 Managing Time/Space 2013	120-180	6	3 – Yield, Search LOS/POT	
3.3 Mixing with Traffic 2013	90-120	7	4 – Find, Solve, Control	4. Adverse Driving Conditions
3.4 Sharing the Road 2012	60	8	5 – Turnabouts and Parking	
3.5 Limited Spaces	60-90	9	6 – Manage Space and Stops	
4. RURAL, URBAN and HIGHWAY DRIVING				
4.1 Natural Laws	60 - 120	10		
4.2 Hills/Curves	60-90	11	7 - Curves and Hills	
4.3 Urban Driving	60	12	8 – Complex traffic and speed	
4.4 Rural & Highway Driving	60	13	9 - Passing	
5. MANAGING DRIVING RISKS				
5.1 Adverse Conditions	45-60	14	10- Lane Changing	
5.2 Emergencies	60	15	11 – Manage Zones	
5.3 Protecting Occupants		after Mod 2		
5.4 Managing Risk Vehicle/Roadway Design	30-60			
6. DEADLY D's				
6.1 Distractions				
6.2 Drugs and Alcohol 2012	180	after Mod 5		
6.3 Drowsy				
6.4 Dangerous Emotions - Road Rage				
7. DRIVER LICENSE and TRIP PLANNING				
7.1 Owning Vehicle/Trip Planning	60	after mod 6		5. Supervised Practice and Safe Driving
7.2 Driver License / Assessment	90	after mod 6	12- Skills Assessment (ideally with parent/guardian)	
TE Resources—Tests, Videos and Extras				

9/20/2013

The Montana Traffic Education Curriculum is online at [www.opi.mt.gov/programs/drivered](http://www.opi.mt.gov/programs/drivered) without the tests. Downloading times may vary depending on Internet connection speed. Some files, especially the PowerPoint presentations, are very large and might take up to an hour to download. Contact OPI if you wish to have these resources mailed to you on a jump drive.

# Montana Teen Driver Education Curriculum 2.0

2012-2014 Update Project funded by OPI and MDT includes:

- Learner-centered activities
- Real-world driving scenarios
- Driver decision points
- Find-Solve-Control



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[opi.mt.gov](http://opi.mt.gov)



# Montana KEYS Skill Assessment



[www.OPI.mt.gov](http://www.OPI.mt.gov)  
Driver Education Curriculum



## Keep Track of Driver Progress

**Directions:** Rate teen driver safety knowledge, skill, performance, & adaptability to date for the following safe driving behaviors. Repeat this assessment every 2 months to track teen safe driving progress. Use the following rating system:

0 = not enough information to judge at this time ~ 1 = needs improvement ~ 2 = fair ~ 3 = good

SAFE DRIVING BEHAVIORS	Date	Knowledge Knows the information related to how & why	Skill Has the ability to use knowledge & maneuver the vehicle	Performance Safely navigates roadways & interacts with roadway users	Adaptability Performs well in various situations & under various conditions
<b>Remember:</b> performing a behavior correctly a couple of times does not mean competence! Competence means always performing the behavior correctly in many different kinds of driving situations.					
<b>Prepared:</b> Adjusts seat, steering wheel, & mirrors, & wears seat belt					
<b>Positive attitude:</b> Is a courteous driver					
<b>Follows laws:</b> Always follows traffic laws & traffic control devices. Wears seat belt, stays within the speed limit, determines right-of-way, never drives after using alcohol or other drugs, etc.					
<b>Starts &amp; stops:</b> "Smooth" starts & stops					
<b>Steering control:</b> "Smooth" steering					
<b>Vision control:</b> Constantly searches driving environment (mirrors & head turning) looking for signs, vehicles, pedestrians, bicyclists, etc.					
<b>Blindspots:</b> Checks "blindspots" by looking over the shoulder before turning or changing lanes					
<b>Speed control:</b> Stays within the speed limit & chooses a speed that is appropriate for traffic conditions, weather conditions, road conditions, etc.					
<b>Attention:</b> Constantly monitors lane position, speed control, & mirrors					
<b>Communication:</b> Uses turn signals when turning or changing lanes					
<b>Intersections:</b> Looks ahead to intersections to determine what is there even before getting there					
<b>Right-of-Way:</b> Watches for right-of-way situations & determines appropriate rules					
<b>Turns:</b> Signals, searches, & keeps speeds fluid through the turn. The left turn is a wide, sweeping turn at a fairly regular speed. The right turn is a tighter, slower turn.					
<b>Gap Selection:</b> Chooses an appropriate "gap" when entering traffic or entering or turning onto another street.					
<b>Accelerates/Merges:</b> Smoothly gets up or down to the appropriate speed while maintaining lane position. On highways, uses the on/off ramps to help build or decrease speed.					
<b>Following Distance:</b> Keeps a safe following distance based on speed, weather conditions, traffic conditions, road conditions, etc.					
<b>Night Driving:</b> Slows & constantly searches the driving environment when driving under low light or dark conditions					
<b>Wet conditions:</b> Slows & constantly searches the driving environment when driving under wet or icy conditions					

\* Contact your teen's driver education instructor if you would like more of these handouts to assess teen driving



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Denise Juneau, State Superintendent





# Montana Board of Public Education

## Educator Preparation Standards update 2014

Traffic Education 10.58.526 changes effective July 1, 2015 include:

- scanning, limiting distractions, risk management
- vehicle balance
- vehicle safety technology
- professional development
- community support
- driving skills required to operate and control vehicle from both the driver's and instructor's seats to successfully handle adverse and emergency situations;
- traffic education issues, i.e., parent involvement, zone control, reference points, distracted, drowsy, impaired and aggressive driving, and graduated driver licensing;



### Traffic Ed

MSU-Northern Home  
Contact Us

[Online Learning](#) [Summer Session](#) [Continuing Education](#) [Dual Credit](#) [Outreach Sites](#)

opnmtg.org



# Montana Board of Public Education

## Health Enhancement & Safety Standards Update 2016

- Current standards adopted in 1999
- Proposed standards are grouped into two domains: health education and physical education
- Reflect updated information addressing student physical, mental, and social health.



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I am interested in

Reports & Data

Find Schools

Training Center

Contact Us

Libraries

Overview

Enrollment

Graduation  
and Dropout

Graduation  
Dashboard

Dropout Dashboard

Four Year Adjusted  
Cohort Graduation  
Rate Report

Graduation  
Matters Montana  
Special Education  
Indian Education  
Early Warning  
System

[GEMS](#) > [Student Characteristics](#) > Graduation Dashboard

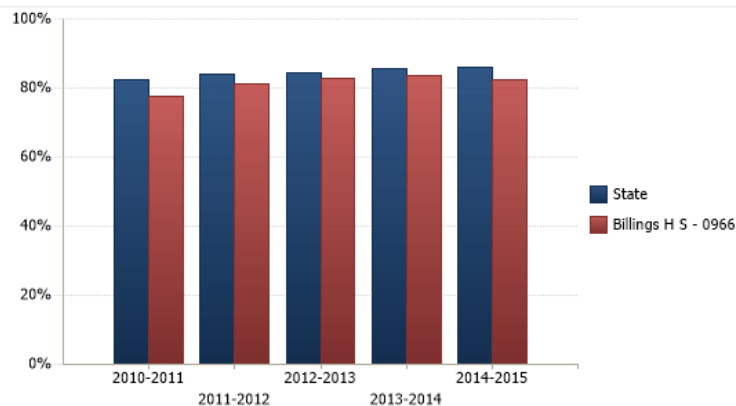
Districts and Schools: [State, Billings H S - 0966](#)

District Organization Type: [DISTRICT](#)

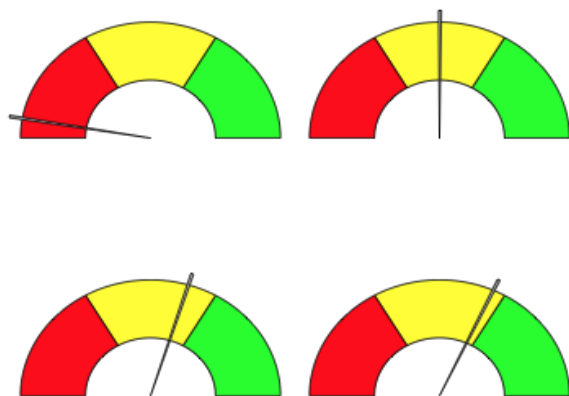
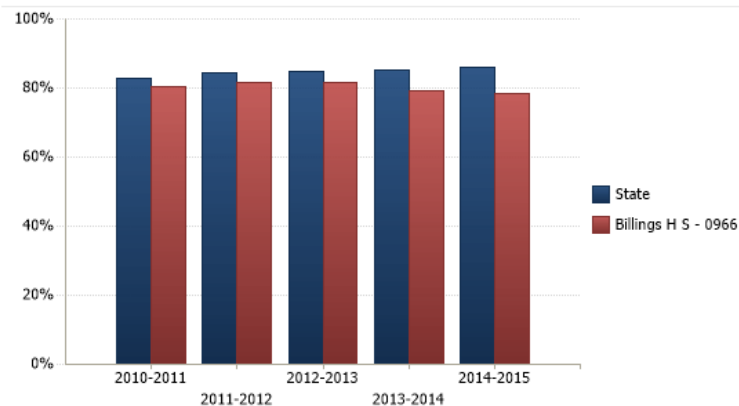
**Help Links:**

- [Dashboard Features and Printing](#)
- [View a Dashboard Demo](#)
- [Data Definitions & Explanations](#)

### Four-Year Cohort Graduation Rate Comparison



### Completion Rate





Plan Ahead to Celebrate  
Montana Traffic Education  
Association

**MTEA 50 years**

**1967 - 2017**

Moving Traffic Education Ahead

Fran Penner-Ray [fpenner-ray@mt.gov](mailto:fpenner-ray@mt.gov)



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